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REMARKS

The drawings are amended, per the attached Submission, to overcome a few noted informalities contained therein. New formal drawings, incorporating the requested amendments, will follow once the requested drawing amendments are approved by the Examiner. If any further amendment to the drawings of this application is believed necessary, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned representative of the Applicant to discuss the same.

The Applicant thanks the Examiner for acknowledging that the Information Disclosure Statement was received, placed in the application file and considered.

The specification and claim 13 are objected to for the reasons noted in the official action. The above requested specification and claim amendments are believed to overcome all of the raised informalities concerning this case. If any further amendment to the specification is believed necessary, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned representative of the Applicant to discuss the same.

Next, claims 8-12 are rejected, under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b), as being anticipated by Imai et al. '255. The Applicant acknowledges and respectfully traverses the raised anticipatory rejection in view of the following remarks.

Imai et al. '255 discloses a method for producing a heat resistant insulated electrical wire and cable. Specifically, Imai et al. '255 discloses a method for insulating a metal wire. As stated in the detailed description of the invention, the first step is taking a metal wire and pretreating or plating the metal wire with nickle, zinc or tin. Thereafter, the plated wire is coated with a finely ground inorganic insulating material dispersion. This dispersion consists of the inorganic insulating material (e.g., a finely ground $\text{SiO}_2\text{-PbO-B}_2\text{O}_3$ glass), a binder (organic silicone resin) and a suitable solvent. The dispersion is then adhered to the coated wire by heating the wire and dispersion to a temperature just below the melting point of the dispersion, thus forming a layer of the dispersion. Finally, an organic insulating layer is formed on the layer of the dispersion.

As can be seen in Fig. 1, the prepared electric wire consists of the conductive wire 7, a first layer of the unmelted inorganic material 16 and the binder 19 which are both surrounded by an organic insulating layer 17. Figure 2 shows a further outer layer of a water resistant film surrounding the conductive wire 7, the first layer of unmelted inorganic material 16 and the binder 19 and the organic insulating layer 17. The multiple layers of material surrounding the pretreated or plated conductive metal wire are in distinct contrast to the claims of the current application in which the conductive metal wire is covered by a single wound layer of insulating material.

The basic idea of the Applicant's invention is to use the "insulation-layer" as a spacer layer in addition to an insulation layer itself. It is, for example, possible to provide the wire with a wound insulating material having a distance or gap between the single windings. Especially when used in a low-voltage area, the single layer of wound insulating material is sufficient to protect the wire against contact and flashover of sparks or arcs between individual conductors while also functioning somewhat as insulation itself.

In order to emphasize the above noted distinctions between the presently claimed invention and the applied art, the independent claim 8 of this application now recite the features of "[a]n insulated coil for a wire of one of an electrical engine and an electrical magnet of a motor vehicle, wherein the insulated coil consists of a single layer of material wound around the wire, the single layer of material being an insulating material permitting operation of the wire at temperatures above 200°C".

In addition, new independent claim 19 of this application now recite the features of "[a]n insulated coil for a wire of one of an electrical engine and an electrical magnet of a motor vehicle, wherein the insulated coil comprises a single layer of material wound around an exterior of the wire, and the single layer of material wound around an exterior of the wire provides sufficient spacing and insulation to the wire to permit operation of the wire at temperatures above 200°C".

Lastly, new independent claim 26 recites the features of "[a]n insulated coil.....wherein the insulated coil consists of a single layer of a glass filament (11) wound around an exterior of the wire, and the single layer of a glass filament (11) wound around an exterior of the wire provides sufficient spacing and insulation to the wire to permit operation of the wire at temperatures above 200°C; the single layer of a glass filament (11) serves as a spacer for the wire (10) for protection against contact with an adjacent wire to minimize a flashover danger in case of low voltages; and one of the electrical engine and the electrical magnet further comprises a housing (8) and an axle (9) which both are formed from one of a thermally insulating ceramic and a thermally insulating plastic."

Such features are believed to clearly and patentably distinguish the presently claimed invention from all of the art of record, including the applied art.

Claim 13 is rejected, under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a), as being unpatentable over Imai et al. '255 in view of Tridelta '781. The Applicant acknowledges and respectfully traverses the raised obviousness rejection in view of the following remarks.

The Applicant acknowledges that the additional references of Tridelta '781 may arguably relate to the features indicated by the Examiner in the official action. Nevertheless, the Applicant respectfully submits that the combination of the base reference of Imai et al. '255 with this additional art of Tridelta '781 still fails to in any way teach, suggest or disclose the above distinguishing features of the presently claimed invention. As such, all of the raised rejections should be withdrawn at this time in view of the above amendments and remarks.

If any further amendment to this application is believed necessary to advance prosecution and place this case in allowable form, the Examiner is courteously solicited to contact the undersigned representative of the Applicant to discuss the same.

In view of the above amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that all of the raised rejection(s) should be withdrawn at this time. If the Examiner disagrees with the Applicant's view concerning the withdrawal of the outstanding rejection(s) or applicability of the Imai et al. '255 and/or Tridelta '781 references, the Applicant respectfully requests the

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Examiner to indicate the specific passage or passages, or the drawing or drawings, which contain the necessary teaching, suggestion and/or disclosure required by case law. As such teaching, suggestion and/or disclosure is not present in the applied references, the raised rejection should be withdrawn at this time. Alternatively, if the Examiner is relying on his/her expertise in this field, the Applicant respectfully requests the Examiner to enter an affidavit substantiating the Examiner's position so that suitable contradictory evidence can be entered in this case by the Applicant.

In view of the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that the raised rejection(s) should be withdrawn and this application is now placed in a condition for allowance. Action to that end, in the form of an early Notice of Allowance, is courteously solicited by the Applicant at this time.

The Applicant respectfully requests that any outstanding objection(s) or requirement(s), as to the form of this application, be held in abeyance until allowable subject matter is indicated for this case.

In the event that there are any fee deficiencies or additional fees are payable, please charge the same or credit any overpayment to our Deposit Account (Account No. 04-0213).

Respectfully submitted,



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